

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whoever is intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee on his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

The Tribune Almanac for 1863.

This popular ANNUAL will be ready early in January, and will contain:
ELECTION RETURNS from all the States of the Union, holding elections in 1862, carefully compiled for the Tribune Almanac;
ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS and CALENDARS for the year 1863; Eclipses for 1863; True Time, Asteroids, &c., &c.;
GOVERNMENT of the UNITED STATES—Executive and Judicial, Executive Departments and Ministers Resident in the United States and Foreign Countries;
SENATE of the UNITED STATES, Members of, classified, with Post-Office address;
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, Publicly classified, with Post-Office address;
MEMBERS ELECT of next UNITED STATES CONGRESS;
THE REBEL CABINET;
THE REBEL SENATE;
THE REBEL HOUSE;
STATISTICS of the last CENSUS, carefully divided into Free and Slave Territory (never before published, except a few copies at Census Bureau). These statistics embrace the Comparative Productions for 1860 and 1861 of every State in the Union. Agriculture is especially full and correct.
AND THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE CENSUS ARE REPRINTED COMPLETE. Some of the headings are: Areas of Land Improved in each State; Areas of Land Unimproved in each State. Cash Value of Farms in each State. Value of Farming Implements in each State. Number of Towns in each State. Value of Domestic Animals in each State. Numerous Tables of other interesting statistics relating to the Census.

BANKS and BANKING, 1860 and 1861;
RAILROADS in 1860 and 1861;
NEWSPAPERS in each State, and by sections;
LAWS of the CONGRESS;
RECORD of the WAR;
And a vast amount of other interesting Political matter, &c., &c.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A general order was issued on Saturday to discharge from arrest all persons now in military custody, who have been arrested for discouraging volunteer enlistments, opposing the draft, or for otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy, in States where the draft has been made, or the quota of volunteers and militia has been furnished. The same order says that persons who, by authority of the Military Commander or Governors in Rebel States, have been arrested and sent from such States for disloyalty or hostility to the Government of the United States, and are now in military custody, may also be discharged upon giving their parole to do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States, nor render aid to its enemies. Such persons may be sent out of the loyal States on condition of not returning again during the war. The order does not discharge any person who has been in arms against the Government, or by force and arms has resisted or attempted to resist the draft, nor relieve any person from liability to trial and punishment by civil tribunals, or by court-martial, or military commissions, who may be amenable to such tribunals for offenses committed.

The grand expedition to open the Mississippi, under Gen. McClernand, will consist entirely of Western and North-Western regiments. It will embrace ten regiments from Indiana, twelve from Illinois, four from Iowa, four from Wisconsin, two from Minnesota, and 10,000 troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, from the army now in Kentucky. The cavalry and artillery force will be ample for any emergency. In addition to this force, the gunboats fleet under Com. Porter will cooperate with the expedition. The fleet consists of the following vessels: Benton (flagship), 16 guns; Esop, 13 guns; Carondelet, 13 guns; Cincinnati, 13 guns; Cairo, 13 guns; Mendon City, 13 guns; Louisville, 13 guns; Baron De Kalb (formerly St. Louis), 13 guns; Essex, 7 guns; Lexington, 7 guns—making a total of 10 gunboats and 121 guns.

We print elsewhere the letter of the Mayor of Frederickburg in reply to Gen. Sumner's demand for surrender. Our dispatch of Saturday says: last night was a busy time in Frederickburg, removing the inhabitants. The military authorities also were not idle, as daylight this morning revealed to view a long line of earthworks to the right and rear of the town. The artillery is now being placed in the most favorable positions, while the encampments which are in range of the enemy's guns are being removed further back from the river. Owing to some misunderstanding, a train leaving Frederickburg with women and children on board was fired into, but fortunately none of them were hurt. The citizens of Frederickburg are fast leaving the place.

Several hundred patriotic merchants in this city, anxious to aid Major-General Banks in his proposed expedition against the insurgents, suggested that a mass meeting be held on Friday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of devising ways and means to accomplish that object. Gen. Banks did not receive the invitation to attend the meeting till the moment it was to have been held, hence he could not be present, and the meeting was not held.

A Baltimore paper has a rumor that Jackson— with the inevitable 40,000 men—is near Winchester; others had it on Saturday that he was marching on Washington with 30,000 men; and again he was retreating with 40,000 men. "The King of France, with twenty thousand men, marched up the hill, and then—marched down again," of course with twenty thousand men, which just makes up—on Ubiquitous Stonewall's stereotyped just makes up—in backward.

From Nashville we learn that the Rebels report Gen. Bragg moving upon Murfreesboro, instead of evacuating that place. Letters say that Jeff. Davis required Bragg to fight every inch of Tennessee soil. Gen. Breckinridge's division has occupied Shelbyville. The rest of the Rebel army is south of Duck River, fortifying Elk Ridge. Gen. Kirby Smith's corps of Bragg's army was crossing the Tennessee River on Thursday.

The War Department has commenced the publication of the names of dismissed officers, for among other causes, being absent without leave, intoxication, disrespectful language toward the President and commanding officers, cowardice, &c. The first printed list comprises 81 captains and lieutenants.

Brig.-Gen. Patterson was found dead in his tent, at Fairfax Court-House, on Saturday morning. His body was sent to Philadelphia. He is a son of Maj.-Gen. Patterson, who commanded at Harper's Ferry at the time of the first battle of Bull Run.

Secretary Chase's report will contain an urgent recommendation to Congress to take measures for the substitution of Government for bank currency.

By the Tribune and other Abolition organs have insisted that the Rebels should not leave their camps until they first acknowledged slavery.

The Nova-Scotian outward-bound. The Nova-Scotian sailed from Quebec at 11 o'clock this morning, taking on ten cabin and thirty-three steerage passengers for Liverpool.

by taxing the latter and making provision for the circulation through the banks of the former.

The diplomatic correspondence, prepared to accompany the President's Message, which is now passing through the press, will make a volume of 700 or 800 pages.

A letter from Fort Scott, 17th inst., says that the burning of Lamar, Mo., by the Rebels, has been confirmed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The inquest on the body of Clementina Anderson was concluded on Saturday evening. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that Clementina Anderson came by her death by inflammation produced by an abortion at the hands of Dr. Edward M. Brown. Further, that Augustus L. Brown was accessory before and after the fact." Dr. Brown was thereupon committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

On Saturday evening, the friends of Richard B. Connolly and Richard O'Gorman held a meeting, at which speeches were made by Mr. Connolly, candidate for Controller, and Mr. O'Gorman, candidate for Council to the Corporation, both gentlemen complaining of the offensiveness of the Fernando Wood ticket, and expressing their determination to solicit the suffrages of the people for the office named.

Our Washington correspondent says that there is the highest authority for saying that the letter of Gen. Scott, a copy of which Mr. John Van Buren obtained by some means best known to himself, and made public, has never been seen by the President.

Gov. Olden of New-Jersey has appointed Richard S. Field of Princeton, United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John R. Thompson. The term expires on 31st of March next.

We print elsewhere the full vote on the State Ticket at the late election in New-York. The aggregates and majorities are as follows:

GOVERNOR.....Seymour, Dem.....367,063
Wadsworth, Union.....226,422

Majority for Seymour.....140,641
LIEN.-GOVERNOR.....Jones, Dem.....367,026
Tremain, Union.....227,104

Majority for Jones.....140,641
CANAL COMMISSIONER.....Shiner, Dem.....367,026
Lodge, Union.....227,104

Majority for Shiner.....140,641
PRISON INSPECTOR.....Clarke, Dem.....366,936
Willmann, Union.....226,970

Majority for Clarke.....140,641
CLERK OF APPEALS.....Tallmadge, Dem.....365,936
Hughes, Union.....226,819

Majority for Tallmadge.....140,641

The average Democratic majority is 10,045. The greatest number of votes was for Lieutenant-Governor, footing up 604,130. This is 71,626 less than the vote cast for President in 1860, of which the Unionists lost 65,442, and the Democrats 5,484.—We observe that the other side altogether ignores comparisons with the Presidential vote, and uses the figures of last year, when there was very little contest except upon Canal Commissioner. For that office the Republican candidate had 179,691 votes; this year the Republican-Union Canal Commissioner has 226,033, a gain of 116,347. Last year the Democratic and bogus Union or Native candidates for the same office had 304,106 votes; this year, perfectly united upon one candidate, they cast 367,026; an enormous gain of 3,186, to offset a gain on our side of 116,347.

We print herewith an Appeal from The Missouri Democrat to the Unionists of the Free States, especially to their Members of Congress, in favor of aid to rid their State promptly of Slavery in accordance with the President's proposition to the Border Slave States last winter. We most heartily second the Appeal, and trust Congress will give prompt and favorable attention to the subject. But we entreat the new Legislature of Missouri to do all it can toward ridding their State of Slavery at all events. A smart tax on all persons held as slaves, to provide a fund for the indemnification of such as have suffered from Rebel spoliation, will do much toward hastening the desired consummation.

THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS SELECTED CHAMPIONS.

Whoever remembers vividly the debates in the present Congress during its first or extraordinary session in the summer of 1861 must be struck with the close resemblance between the burden of the daily diatribes of Vallandigham, Breckinridge, Burnett, Green, Polk, &c., and those put forth in our recent canvass by Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren, Fernando Wood, Francis W. Hughes, S. S. Cox, Voorhees, &c. As John C. Calhoun, while plotting and preparing for the division and ruin of the Republic, always professed to be the special champion of that Constitution which his father had fought like a tiger on its adoption, and which he, had been then on the stage of action, would unquestionably have done his utmost to defeat, so Breckinridge and his fellow conspirators resisted every measure or proposition designed to oppose and overthrow the Slaveholders' Rebellion under the cry of "Stand by the Constitution!" Breckinridge was especially vociferous and persistent in ding-donging against every act of hostility to the Rebels as an infringement of the Constitution; and, having talked out the session in this key, went over to Baltimore, and harangued his fellow-sympathizers there on the wrongs done to the Constitution in not permitting Jeff. Davis & Co. to upset the Government and divide the country. The next time he was heard from he was in the Rebel army, intent on killing or maiming the defenders of the Union and on subjugating his own Kentucky to a domination she abhorred; and the Senate at the opening of its next session was constrained unanimously to resolve "that the traitor Breckinridge be expelled from his seat." Of course, he still remains an open traitor, fighting, when sober enough, not only against the country which so lately honored him with her second office, but against the State which has the misfortune to number him among her sons, and which, while he was still a young man, had showered on him her highest honors.

This is no new development. Those who most stoutly and stubbornly resisted the adoption of the Constitution ever after assumed to be its only orthodox interpreters, its only faithful guardians. The Virginia abstractionists who would unquestionably have withstood the

efforts of Washington and John Marshall to procure its ratification by their State have ever since taken the Constitution into their special keeping. Or as a brilliant but dissipated Mississippi M. C. once said of them, when exasperated by their interposing Constitutional objections to a measure he supported, "These Virginians carry the Constitution like a revolver, and they draw it out on you on the slightest provocation." We now know, by the letter, among others, of Muscoe R. H. Garnett, then Member of Congress from Virginia, to William H. Trescott, a leading aristocrat of South Carolina, that more than twelve years ago, while the ruling politicians of the South were governing the country under pretenses of special Democracy and devotion to the Constitution, they were privately denouncing Democracy as glaringly inconsistent with Slavery, (as it is,) and plotting to overthrow the Constitution.

Half the brawlers for the Constitution have a muddle in the place where their ideas would be if they had any which confounds the Constitution with Slavery, and when they vociferate their love of the Constitution only mean that they are thick-and-thin devotees of Slavery. They are not even aware that the Constitution does not mention Slavery—that its principal framers, though themselves slaveholders, thought it wrong that there should be embodied in that instrument any affirmation that man may hold property in man, and supposed that they had, by authorizing Congress to prohibit the importation of Slaves after 1808, provided for the early though gradual extinction of Slavery from the Union. Nothing was further from the thought of those great and good men than the preservation of a perpetual balance between Liberty and Slavery. They looked confidently and joyfully forward to a day when the whole Union should be Free Soil.

What is really meant by our sticklers for the Constitution is what Breckinridge & Co. meant by it sixteen months ago—to shackle the Union Government, and thus relatively strengthen the Rebels. Our sympathizers do not mean, as Breckinridge did, to help the traitors break up the Union—they only mean to compel the loyal Millions to get down on their knees to those traitors and beg them to come back and govern us on their own terms. But the Rebels despise their life-long Northern lackeys too intensely to accept their proffered return to service if they can possibly help it.

The Federal Constitution is truly a great and glorious structure—not faultless, yet hardly surpassed by any human work. Its declared ends are "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity;" and these it has mainly achieved in the past, and will more completely and certainly achieve in the future. The Constitution established Slavery nowhere, but provided (as was intended) for its ultimate extinction everywhere by fixing a limit in time to the importation of slaves. The allowance to each State of representation for three-fifths of its slave with all its free population was regarded by its authors rather as a penalty than a premium for slaveholding. Provision for the restitution of fugitive slaves was strenuously required by the extreme South and repeatedly refused. At last the bungling clause which is held to accomplish that end was presented and hurriedly adopted, not seeming to amount to much. Rigidly construed, according to grammatical rules, it would seem to prescribe that "No person," being a fugitive in one State from labor due in another, "shall be delivered up;" but the opposite of this was probably meant by whoever cobbled the halting sentences together. Whatever may have been the purpose of this dead fly in the Constitutional box of ointment, it is very certain that it was not intended to divest the States of their inherent, inalienable right to protect their own citizens against the possibility of being kidnapped and hurried off into slavery and exile under a false claim that they owe "service" to somebody a thousand miles away. And this is just what some of them have done by the "Personal Liberty" acts so much detested, but which never yet defeated the slave-catcher in a case where his claim was clearly made out. We state this fact, because the Seymourite oracle in our City is petting the cause of the Rebels on the assumption that the Personal Liberty bills, with the general repugnance of humane persons in the Free States to participate in slave-catching, constituted some sort of a provocation or excuse for the Slaveholders' Rebellion. It is due to the Rebels to say that they never made it a pretext. Mr. Douglas, in 1861, proved to them beyond contradiction that the Fugitive Slave Law had in the main been faithfully executed, and was quite as effective in the hands of Republican as of Democratic marshals. The slaveholders did not rebel because we did not catch their fugitive negroes satisfactorily, but because we would not become their partners in the guilt and shame of extending the area of Slavery. They might have passed the Crittenden Compromise, by the help of their Northern allies; but this would not satisfy them. They insisted that the Republicans should play Herod to their Pilate; and because we would not, they made war upon the Union. They made up the issue they chose to fight on in the "Peace Conference," and in the private conference of their chiefs with President Lincoln revealed by Gov. Morehead, and it is now too late to change it. Nor will it do, in expounding and commending the Constitution, to regard only its titles of mint, anise and cummin, and forget the far weightier matters of judgment and mercy. That Constitution was made for a Nation of Free-men, and its purpose shall ere long be attained.

James H. Birch, Pro-Slavery and semi-Secech candidate for Congress in Missouri, recently defeated by Gov. King, gives notice of contest. We don't see the use of this. There are four or five seats from Missouri in the Rebel Congress now vacant, and Birch can have his choice of those. Perhaps, however, he would like to stop at Washington on his way to Richmond and take his mileage as a contestant in "Greenbacks," which pay traveling expenses rather better than Confederate notes. If he does, he will doubtless be accommodated. Traitors have things very much their own way here so long as they call themselves Democrats and pretend to go for "the Union as it was."

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THE TAUTINE TEMPER.

We are yet to accustom ourselves to the epiphenetic humors of a nation which cares nothing whatever for the good opinion of mankind. We are so morbidly sensitive, and take disapprobation so ill, that we fancy all other people must find an equal pleasure in foreign praises. It may help to preserve our equanimity, if we remember how chronic is the contempt which England has always manifested for the judgment, whether favorable or adverse, of the rest of the world. In this respect, she takes rank with the semi-civilized Chinese. We think it is Mr. Emerson who has remarked, that wherever he may go, the Englishman never loses his insular habits. He may discover new lands and plant there colonies, but instead of assimilating with the aborigines, he is not easy until he has exterminated them. At home, he keeps up the same contempt. The English populace is notoriously uncivil to foreigners. Mr. Disraeli, in his Curiosities of Literature, mentions that Queen Mary, upon her marriage with King Philip, issued a Proclamation, commanding her subjects not to insult the foreign retinue of her husband "by outward deeds, taunting words, unseemly countenances, or by mimicking them." Froissart, who was among the most courteous Frenchmen of his time, nearly five hundred years ago, complained of "English envy of another's good fortune," and tells us that the English Knights swore "by God," that if Philip Van Artevelde "had had two thousand English lances at the battle of Rosebeck, and six thousand English lancers, not one Frenchman would have escaped death or imprisonment." When Urban was proceeding against Clement, Froissart says that English Knights would not move, though promised bald of pardons, without wages prepaid in hard cash. So in English Comedy, a Frenchman is always made ridiculous, a lingo being put into his mouth which Frenchmen never did talk or could talk, however ignorant of the English tongue. The Italian, in the English Epigrams of the last century, is always spoken of as "a thing." In the same contemptible productions, Englishmen, we are given to understand, always eat beef, and Frenchmen only frogs. Hogarth, who was every inch an Englishman, never, if our memory serves us, drew a foreigner except in caricature. The utterly absurd attempts in *Punch* to delineate Yankee peculiarities, hardly one of which is ever hit upon by mistake, are probably more familiar to most of our readers.

We adduce these illustrations, to which many others might be easily added, by way of counseling those of our irritable countrymen who feel too keenly for their dignity or comfort the acridulated comments of the English press upon American affairs. For our part, we have begun to regard them as ludicrous confirmations of those truths, and as contributions which some future writer upon national character will find somewhat valuable. It is quite in keeping with established precedent that in this American contest England should forget the moralities, or should postpone their consideration, until her material necessities are no longer discommodated. It is not at all astonishing, as between those of whom she must buy cotton and those of whom she may buy corn, that she should bestow her implied approval upon the producers of the first-named commodity. With the right, or rather with what her keen shopkeepers would call the romance of the matter, she declines to have anything to do. What is talk about human liberty? Mere stuff and gammon! What is human liberty? Does it sell by the pound or the peck, the barrel or the bushel, in bulk or in boxes, on 'Change or in Mark Lane? Does it come in duty free? Is it considered extra hazardous to the assurance office? What do they think of human liberty at Lloyd's? How is it at present regarded by the men of the City? Is Liberty a Bull or a Bear? Putting his own pretensions to Freedom out of the question, the beef-fed and beer-nourished British stock-broker regards Liberty as something of which hungry poets rave and political dreamers write and seedy adventurers talk when contending for a seat in Parliament—as something fit enough to be discussed in vestry meetings and tavern debating societies, and college-club—as well enough in Greece and Rome and highly respectable in the days of Magna Charta, of which he has heard, of which he often talks, and of which he never read a word. "Britons never will be slaves," he bawls in his cups. For the rest of mankind, if they want liberty, why don't they buy it, as he does, by a prompt payment of prodigious taxes? He is well enough off; he has Habes Corpus—whatever that may be—and Trial by Jury, and Freedom of Speech, by which he means Freedom of Swearing; and so let the poor, miserable rest of the world go whistle in its chains! Now and then, John catches in the glass a glance of himself; but, although he is a little astonished, he never reforms. His own comedians laugh at him to his face. His own jesters put him in a pillory of pasquinades. His own caricaturists have made him familiar to the world, with his red face, tip-boots, and his squintedness of belly. His Quarterly Reviewers cut him up. His satirists scourge him. His clerical brethren upbraid him in pulpits which his own rates have erected. The world shrinks from contact with him, even when he is in his blindest mood. But nothing disturbs his invulnerable self-complacency. He goes on denouncing the vices of others and nursing his own as so many virtues, and having satisfied himself that he always does right, he is equally well convinced that others always do wrong. "After poverty," wrote an English gentleman to his friend, "there is nothing so much hated as independence. We are become a nation of petty, paitry corpo-

rations. The five-pounder adores the ten, and the ten the twenty." In this estimate of himself, Bull would see nothing uncomplimentary, and a good deal quite the reverse. Let us bring in our own great work and driven by our destiny to a struggle with outrageous fortune, learn at least from this extraordinary creature the beauty, in times like these of minding our own affairs! Let us be too proud to ask for any sympathy which may be grudgingly given! Let us leave our adipsos friends to the study of his great gospel of addition and multiplication, satisfied that in the annals of the century, our figure cannot possibly be sordier than his!

DELAWARE.

The vote by which the Union Governor (Cannon) is elected in Delaware is the largest ever given in that State for any candidate of any party. Buchanan in 1856 had 8,004; Breckinridge in 1860 had 7,337; Temple (Dem.), for Congress, has now 8,051. Cannon has 8,155, which exceeds the vote in 1860 for both Lincoln and Bell, which was 7,675. The total vote of the State for President in 1860 was 16,035; now it is 16,199. But for the absence of Delaware Volunteers (all Unionists) at the seat of war, we should doubtless have carried Congress, Legislature, and all, by a sweeping majority, swelling the aggregate vote beyond all precedent. The Volunteers who survive will be at home next election, and are not likely to think any better of Slavery for their rough experience in Dixie.

The Buffalo Express observes that newspapers, in order to be useful, must be conducted by persons who "rise above personal ambition." Certainly; but when we supported the Editor of The Express for Secretary of State, we supposed that we had his consent to do so. He was a member of the Convention whereby he was placed in nomination, and he had there intimated that he thought it wrong in Editors to be candidates for office, and asked to be excused on that ground, we are very sure his prayer would have been granted. So, too, with regard to the fat office he now holds—that of Postmaster at Buffalo. Had he simply suggested to the President, to Mr. Blair, or to Mr. Spaulding, that he had "risen above personal ambition," and would rather be excused from taking office, we feel confident that he would have been.

The Express proceeds to intimate that the late election in our State was lost because the Republicans were "disintegrated by jealousies, hates, and petty quarrels," and weakened by "internal bickerings and dissensions." The Express is a good witness in support of its own charge—a kind of State's evidence. For our own part, we deny most emphatically that its intimations justify attack to our course. We first asked, "Who is our ablest, fittest, most deserving man to be run for Governor?"—and, having become satisfied that Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH was that man, we did our best to nominate and to elect him. We had little to say with regard to the other nominations, but we rendered them all a cordial, hearty support. That is the only way to elect candidates known to us; if there were "jealousies, hates, and petty quarrels," we had no part in them, nor yet in "bickerings and dissensions." We wanted capable and representative men for candidates—men who were not ashamed of our principles, and of whom we need never be ashamed. Such we had; and it did us good to render them an enthusiastic, determined support. If "jealousies" and "bickerings" on the part of other Republicans contributed to their defeat, so much the worse for these factionists—so much the worse for the country; but it is no concern of ours.

The Richmond Dispatch says:

"It seems to be indisputable that the Democrats absent from home in the last election are in the proportion of at least four to one to the Republicans."
—We don't see why The Dispatch should like this in the face of specific returns of the vote last year of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, last Spring of those from Illinois, and this Fall of those from Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri—altogether showing a preponderance of Republicans over Democrats in the Union armies of at least three to one. That The Dispatch should want to help its friends this way, is natural; but how can it do so by lying in the face of official returns?

The President of the United States lately remarked to a friend that, though some of the results of the November Elections were unexpectedly adverse, he would not, as a whole, reverse them—that he considered the Emancipation triumph in Missouri of more enduring consequence than the Republican defeats in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New-York. In this, he spoke like a philosopher, and the sequel will show the justice of his estimate.

The St. Joseph Journal intimates that the seats of most of the Emancipationists elected to Congress from Missouri will be contested. Oh certainly! What business has a Slave State to send Abolitionists to Congress? It is manifestly "contrary to the usages of the party."

The Buffalo Courier says:

"The Tribune and other Abolition organs have insisted that the Rebels should not leave their camps until they first acknowledged slavery."
—We can't perceive the motive for telling such falsehoods as that, now that the election is over.

The Maine Railroad Disaster—Seven Deaths in All.

Bowen, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1862.
Richard Hunt, William Fitzer, and John Rafferty were undoubtedly killed or drowned by the railroad drawbridge disaster at Charlestown yesterday morning. Their bodies were probably swept away by the current. These, added to those already reported, make seven deaths in all from the catastrophe.

The Nova-Scotian Outward Bound.

St. John's, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1862.
The Nova-Scotian sailed from Quebec at 11 o'clock this morning, taking on ten cabin and thirty-three steerage passengers for Liverpool.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order from the War Department.

Discharge of Rebel Aiders and Abettors.

Reports from General Burnside's Army.

THE PRESIDENT AND EMANCIPATION.

UNWAVERING FIRMNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Slave-Hunting in Kentucky to be Stopped.

GOVERNMENT VS. BANK CURRENCY.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WAR BULLETIN.

ORDER FOR THE RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1862.
Ordered first, that all persons now in military custody, who have been arrested for discouraging volunteer enlistments, opposing the draft, or for otherwise giving aid and comfort to the enemy, in States where the draft has been made, or the quota of volunteers and militia has been furnished, shall be discharged from further military restraint.

Second, that persons who, by authority of the Military Commander or Governors in Rebel States, have been arrested and sent from such States for disloyalty or hostility to the Government of the United States, and are now in military custody, may also be discharged upon giving their parole to do no act of hostility against the Government of the United States, nor render aid to its enemies; but such persons shall remain subject to military surveillance, and liable to arrest on breach of their parole; and if any such persons shall prefer to leave the loyal States on condition of not returning again during the war, or until special leave for that purpose be obtained from the President, then such persons shall, at the option be released, and depart from the United States, or be conveyed beyond the military lines of the United States forces.

This order shall not operate to discharge any person who has been in arms against the Government, or by force and arms has resisted or attempted to resist the draft, nor relieve any person from liability to trial and punishment by civil tribunals, or by court-martial, or military commissions, who may be amenable to such tribunals for offenses committed.

By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

An officer who left Gen. Burnside's army at 1 o'clock to-day, reports the situation unchanged. The Rebels were said to have fifteen guns of large caliber in position at and near Fredericksburg.

THE PRESIDENT AND EMANCIPATION.

On Friday President Lincoln, in the course of an interview with unconditional Union Kentuckians, discussed at length the question of Emancipation. He said that he would rather die than take back a word of the Proclamation of Freedom, and he dwelt upon the advantages to the Border States of its scheme for the gradual abolition of Slavery, which he urged them to bring fairly before their people.

They assured him that it should be done. They propose to start two Emancipation journals in Kentucky to counteract the influence of the Louisville papers, and when the proper time comes, Congressman Carey, Judge Williams, and perhaps Joseph Holt also will canvass the State. They are confident of achieving a success equal to that of the Missouri Emancipationists after they have once fairly got the question before the people.

Mr. Lincoln also expressed his determination to enforce vigorous measures to rid the State of Rebel sympathizers, and for that purpose a new Provost-Marshal General who has his heart in the work will be appointed. Several Kentucky officers who have violated the laws of the United States, and the orders of the War Department, touching fugitive slaves, will soon be brought to account. Among them is understood to be the notorious Col. V. C. Henry, whose infamous order was recently printed in The Tribune. The banishing of free blacks from Louisville will soon be put a stop to.

GOVERNMENT VS. BANK CURRENCY.

Secretary Chase's report will undoubtedly contain an urgent recommendation, supported by elaborate argument, to Congress to take measures for the substitution of Government for bank currency, by taxing the latter and making provision for the circulation through the banks of the former. It is supposed that the city banks, which put forth comparatively little paper of their own, will not be opposed to the project, and it is hoped that the country banks will not be strong enough to defeat it. It was, however, evident at the last session that the party of opposition was numerous and powerful.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The diplomatic correspondence, prepared to accompany the President's Message, which is now passing through the press, will make a volume of 700 or 800 pages. The acts of Gen. Butler at New-Orleans, the fitting out of the Alabama in England, and her practical exploits, are among the most interesting topics discussed.

SECRETARY WELLES'S REPORT.

It is understood that the first draft of Secretary Welles's report is already in type.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER.

There is the highest authority for saying that the letter of Gen. Scott, a copy of which Mr. John Van Buren obtained by some means best known to himself and made public, has never been seen by the President.

CONTRACTORS' FRAUDS.

The investigation to which we alluded the other day with respect to frauds perpetrated by contractors in connivance with clerks and others in the service of the Government, are being prosecuted, and we are assured, vigorously by the officer who has the matter in charge. Discoveries will at the proper time be made that will astonish the public.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT SYRINA.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has addressed a letter to Julius Bing, our Consul at Smyrna, asking for information touching the proposed exhibition of agricultural implements there, and also regarding the imperial commission for the encouragement of cotton cultivation in the Turkish Empire.

THE APPLICATIONS FOR CENTS.

Persons who write to the Treasury for cents are becoming numerous. Those who do not wish to throw away their postage stamps and their remittances, would do well to direct their missives to the Mint at Philadelphia.

THE SUPPLY OF POSTAGE CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has denied the order for postage currency, of which \$100,000 worth is now furnished daily.

THE CHARGES AGAINST GEN. PORTER.